

Bibliography - 1917

\$150.00

Cash Scholarship To Any College Given To The Winner Of This Contest

Louisville News. 5/12/17. Details Of How Some Young Man Or Woman May Be Helped Through School

The Louisville News from June 15 to September 15, 1917, will conduct a prize contest sale of the "Path of Dreams," by George Marion McClellan, principal of Dunbar School, Louisville, Ky. The prize is offered to students only. That will include, however, any one who may not now be in school but will enter some institution next September. To any one who sells the largest number of "The Path of Dreams" above three copies the Louisville News will give a cash scholarship of \$150 for any school that the winner may choose to attend. The following are the conditions for the contest:

As many as seventy-five must enter the contest. Each contestant to begin with must purchase one copy of the book at one dollar as a canvassing copy.

The book has sold for \$1.50, but in this contest it will sell for \$1.35. Each contestant will have fifty cents on each copy sold as his commission.

When the book is ordered from the Louisville News, after the first order, eighty-five cents must accompany each order for the book. No attention will be given any order not accompanied by the money to pay for it.

The book will be sent by Parcel Post and the postage paid at this end.

The contest will close September 15 and the winner notified of his or her success, but the result of the contest will be published in The News in the September 22 issue. All who wish a copy of the paper for that issue will receive it if ten cents is sent for that purpose.

This prize offer should be especially interesting to young people who wish to make a start to go to college or to those who are musical and wish to get in some good school of music.

There are no other conditions for contest than those stated above. and correspondence about it is unnecessary further than to enroll by purchasing a copy of "The Path of Dreams" as soon as possible and begin selling the book. All orders for the book should be sent to The Contest Department of The Louisville News. Postoffice orders constitute the safest way to send money. If a check is used five cents must be added to pay the exchange charged on checks.

TELEGRAPH
SEPTEMBER 22, 1917
THREE NEGRO PLAYS.

By Ridgely Torrence. The Macmillan Co.

Students of the drama—and of literature generally—will be interested in the publication of a volume of negro plays by Ridgely Torrence.

Many people will remember the production in the Spring of this year by the negro players in New York, of Mr. Torrence's plays. They were regarded as something entirely out of the ordinary, something that was well worth the doing, marking an event of importance in New York's theatrical history. Mr. Torrence was highly praised for the excellence of his character portrayals, and one or two of the critics suggested then that the plays would make very interesting reading.

That this statement was justified the present volume amply proves. The plays are three in number: "Granny Maumee," "The Rider of Dreams" and "Simon the Cyrenean." Each is in a different vein, but each is also admirable of its kind. As one critic puts it, Mr. Torrence has caught the real spirit of negro life and imprisoned it in these plays. The success which they enjoyed in production is sure to be duplicated in their printed form.

Slavery . Wealth, Story of Negro's Remarkable Success

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
-NOVEMBER 25, 1917

Scott Bond of Madison, Ark., Made Much of His Opportunity and Now Is Worth Many Thousand Dollars

Those who hold to the belief that a negro has no chance to succeed in Arkansas have but to look back over the career of Scott Bond of Madison, Ark., to realize what opportunities abound for the man with the determination to succeed. For a man who began with nothing Scott Bond is considerably wealthy. He owns 6,000 acres of fine land, several cotton gins, hundreds of head of live stock and several storehouses, among them the largest mercantile establishment in his home town.

The story of Scott Bond's struggles from slavery to wealth is told in a book called "The Life of Scott Bond," which has just come from the press. Concerning this book, the Union Review of Nashville, Tenn., says:

Penniless at Start.

"So rapid is the upward flight of the American negro that one need not be astonished at any new evidence that is presented. Yet, when we read of a man of that race, living in the sticks and canebrakes of Arkansas, who, without education and without a dollar to start with, has wrung from the forest and soil a fortune of but little short of seven figures, one is compelled to sit up and take notice, for just this thing is the story told of Scott Bond, whose biography has just come from the press.

"This book is not written like the average work of this kind, but is a collection of stories, telling some of the incidents in the life of this remarkable man: each story, while complete in itself and points its own moral, is bound up in the whole by telling progressively how Scott Bond worked up from slavery to his present position of wealth and influence by sheer force of character and determination.

Generous With It.

"These stories follow Scott Bond from his birthplace in Mississippi, before the Civil war, and tell, step by step, how he reached his present eminence. He is not only a factor in the commercial life of Madison, Ark., where he lives, but is also a man known from one end of the United

States to the other. All who attend the sessions of the National Negro Business League will remember the activity and liberality of 'the man from Arkansas.'

"He owns nearly 6,000 acres of land, several cotton gins, several storehouses, hundreds of head of live stock, and operates the largest mercantile establishment in his home town. He also owns vast beds of gravel and is about to turn his great overhead cable excavating works into a concrete, brick and tile works.

"No book yet published about a negro is more replete with inspiration than the story telling of Scott Bond's struggles from slavery to wealth."

Does a Large Bit.

It is told of Scott Bond that he is thrilled with a spirit of patriotism. He gave \$200 to the Red Cross and bought \$2,000 worth of Liberty bonds, besides making other contributions to the various war activities. So interested has he become in helping to win the war that he is said to have made a deal for the purpose of laying aside a sum of \$75,000 to invest in the next Liberty loan issue.

His biographer says:

"The life of Scott Bond proves that any man of any race can do well in Arkansas if he will accept conditions as they are and try to bet first by doing right himself, depending on God and or the rest."

PUBLIC LEDGER

Philadelphia, Pa.

COLORED PUPIL STUDY FROM WORK WRITTEN BY MEMBER OF RACE

Sutton E. Griggs's Book, "Life's Demands," Introduced in Schools at Memphis

By SALLIE WISTAR

THE superintendent of Memphis city schools recently notified the school boards and superintendents of Memphis Tenn., that the local Board of Education

upon his recommendation, had approved the book, "Life's Demands," by Fulton E. Griggs, as a supplemental reader for the colored schools of that city.

The notification was amplified by an explanation setting forth this book marked the first effort by any colored author to prepare a textbook for the colored schools of the country, and that the splendid purpose of Mr. Griggs in preparing such a work had his hearty indorsement. Mr. Kinnannon expressed his opinion that it should "enrich the course of study of any of the colored schools in the South."

THE book contains much thoughtful reflection on the characteristics of the negro race—its deficiencies as viewed from the angle of the white man and of the standards of the white man's civilization. This analysis of the natural negro idiosyncrasies is coupled with suggestions as to their menace to the nation and as to their remedy.

The great outstanding need of the negro race is a larger capacity for co-operative endeavor, "for it is only through the blended energies of men that the great things of the world are accomplished." If the negroes had developed a civilization they would have developed social capacities. Now they must be introduced into a civilization created by another race, and this can only be done through training.

"A race living within a civilization by the side of a race that wrought out that civilization cannot afford to limit its efforts at education to the things provided by the other race for its ownself, for the newcomer must in some way make up for the intervening development."

OUR civilization having been evolved through the ages and handed down from generation to generation through a continuous evolution of ideas, is difficult to assimilate by an alien race and the latter requires a special training if it is to adapt itself to the standard and requirements of that civilization. "Deeper processes of education would not be amiss," says Mr. Griggs.

For a race to take on the outer forms of an alien civilization without gripping what underlies it is a little value. Haiti, which is peopled by negroes, borrowed from the United States its republican form of government; but the people possessing none of the traits derived by working up to their condition of independent freedom, their attempt at a republican form of government is a failure.

As a fact, the chief progress of society has been made by concerted action. It has been made by-products that must be cared for by collective efforts. These and other aspects of modern civilization entail social tasks—tasks to be met by the social body where there is no social strength, no capacity for concerted action, delinquencies multiply; they menace and overwhelm such progress as otherwise might be made.

"Social efficiency is the supreme requirement of a people."

Herbert Spencer truly said: "Co-operation is at once that which cannot exist without society and that for which society exists." Since the supreme mission of mankind is to develop social efficiency, a race that is weak in its capacity for social service is weak at the most vital point in its existence.

IT IS in the matter of its capacity for collective action that the negro race has

been weakest. After thousands of years of possession of Africa the negroes have lost all except a very small portion. After all, government is purely a co-operative task and can be successfully carried out only by races which possess social qualities.

Mr. Griggs concludes that civic education should enter strongly in the training of negroes in the colored schools. Nothing could be more practical and more commendable than this suggestion of an intelligent negro.

Mr. Griggs says that it is recognized among the negroes of America that "they cannot stick together." In a certain Southern State out of fourteen negro banks established thirteen have collapsed, and he enumerates similar notable failures in other lines of organization work, all due to this incapacity for organization inherent in the race—this social inefficiency.

Unless absent qualities are developed the negro race will remain stationary, and it is in an effort to present these facts that Mr. Griggs has published his remarkable book, which may well be taken to heart by both white man and negro.

NASHVILLE TENN. BANNER
SEPTEMBER 21, 1917

in the Quarters.

Christmas Night in the Quarters" is an illustrated collection chiefly of those Negro dialect poems with which Edwin Russell awakened the interest of the American reading public in the vast store of unwritten folklore to be found among the black people of the South. Russell was among the first, if not the very first, of Southern writers to appreciate the literary possibilities of the Negro character and of the unique relations existing between the two races before the war, and was among the first to develop them. His Negro operetta, which gives its title to the book, "combines the features of a character study with a series of bold and striking plantation pictures that have never been surpassed," says Joel Chandler Harris, who contributes a preface, and whose general opinion was that "had Russell been spared to letters, all the rest of us would have taken back seats so far as the representation of life in the South is concerned." The other poems in the book are brief, humorous ballads chiefly of Negro life, though some of them are from dialect poems and some deal with aspects of ordinary Southern life after the war.

Irwin Russell was born in Mississippi in 1853, and died after a short, and by no means happy, life at the age of 28. He was a graduate of the Jesuit University of St. Louis, and the few years that he lived after leaving college were spent in wanderings that led him as far afield as New York, where his work had attracted the particular attention of Richard Watson Gilder. He died in tragic circumstances at New Orleans in 1879, and it was not until some years later that Thomas Nelson Page, with Harris and other Southern writers, acclaimed him as the leading pioneer one of the richest fields of American literature. (The Century Company, New York, \$2.50.)

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
DECEMBER 4, 1917

First Novel by a Negro Writer (L. M.)

What was heralded as "the first novel written by a colored author" was published by a Chicago house about the year 1883.

The exact date we have not at hand, but the title of the story was "True Love," and the author was Miss Sarah E. Farro.

The Negro Vote in U.S.
New York,

D. R. Fort

Political Science Quarterly

June 1917

MEN OF MARYLAND,

By THE

REV. GEORGE F. BRAGG, D. D.,
Rector of St. James' Church, Baltimore, Md., and
Editor of The Church Advocate.

"MEN OF MARYLAND," One Dollar per copy.

Address the Author

1133 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

OTHER WORKS BY SAME AUTHOR.

1. The Colored Harvest in the Old Undivided Diocese of Virginia.
2. Old St. Stephen's, Petersburg, Va.
3. Afro-American Church Work and Workers.
4. The First Negro Priest on Southern Soil.
5. The Birth and History of the Missionary District Pl.
6. A Bond Slave of Christ.
7. Negro Ordinations From 1795 to 1906.

Evolution of Life

Evolution of Life

Senate Document No. 12.

National Conservation

Rept. Vol. 3. 60th

Congress 2d Session 1884

"14 yrs. could be added to human life by the partial elimination of preventable diseases"

Ask. T. Carolina, on a description of that country 1682. Mag. of Hist. Est. Nov. 5, 1917 p. 23

The Colored Women in the

Uplift of the Race

in Kentucky,

C. L. Timberlake

Pamphlet. Copy under women's work.

"A Life and Works of Phillis Wheatley" by the late G. H. Renfro, has been issued by R. L. Pendleton or Washington, D. C. It is well printed and costs \$1.50 postpaid.

The Crisis April, 1917. P. 287.

Blacks & Whites on the Congo

George Hardy

International Socialist Review 1917 short journey.

G. G. Cruickshank, of Demerara, has issued two volumes: "Neg. Black Talk", which give notes on dialects in the West Indies and back to Africa.

The Crisis February, 1917. P. 194.

Bibliography - 1917

"Bible History Of The NEGRO."

This Book of Unusual Interest and Importance--

GIVING a brief epitome of illustrious men and women of the Negro Race who are really Bible characters, but are not generally known in Ecclesiastical Literature, and by thousands of Bible readers.

THE AUTHOR dares to set forth facts in regard to the Race that challenge the scholarship of the age, especially in the bold de-

Every person who can provide the price, should get a copy and read it carefully, comparing notes and facts, so as to inform him or herself of what a wonderful place the descendants of Ham have taken in the Bible.

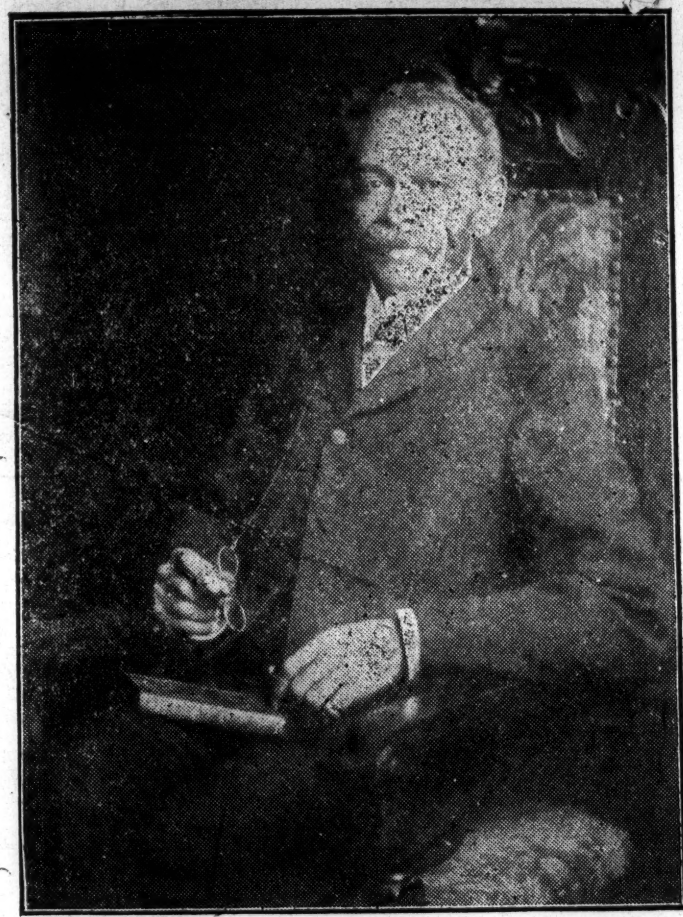
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*My story of the Civil War
& The Underground Railroad
M. B. Butler
United Brethren Publishing
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Not in Y. B.



REV. GEO. W. HENDERSON, A.M., D.D.
Of Wilberforce, Ohio, Editor of the Homiletic Section, A. M. E. Review, and author of "Sermon Studies," a book of more than 200 pages, recently from the press of the A. M. E. Book Concern



REV. J. W. WALKER
Pastor St. John A. M. E. Church, Birmingham, Ala., one of the representatives of the A. M. E. Church on the Commission of Organic Union of Negro Methodists.



DR. J. MAX BARBER
A prominent dentist in Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Barber recently issued a pamphlet entitled "The Negro in Ancient History."

elist Kauffman Explains His Friendship for the South

Editor Constitution: I am in receipt of a letter from the Hon. H. C. Stuart, governor of Virginia, in the course of which his excellency, courteously replying to my request for his criticism of my new novel, "The Mark of the Beast," praises Virginians for their opposition to lynching and states his own unqualified opposition to lynching and adds:

"I am in favor of educating the public in respect for the law of the land, but I cannot approve of efforts like yours to inflame the public by the presentation of an incredible situation."

Governor Stuart refers to an episode in "The Mark of the Beast" wherein a white man of southern birth assaults a white girl and accuses an innocent negro, whose lynching he subsequently assures.

As the governor's criticism is important, coming from a man of his standing and in his position, and as it is a criticism that is now being widely made throughout the south in regard to my novel, will you permit me a word in reply? I ask this in the interest of fair play.

Two charges are made or implied. The implication is that I have insulted the south. The statement is that my "situation" is incredible.

Certainly nothing was farther from my intention than an insult to the south, where I have many friends and whence has come, in one or two instances, some of the greatest happiness of my life. It is true that my novel contains a character such as that above referred to, but it is also true that, contrasted with this character (who, as I point out, is a type discoverable in both north and south), I have placed the man "Witherspoon," also a southerner, who is, to my mind, among the most heroic characters I have ever attempted to depict and whose abhorrence to lynching is equal to Governor Stuart's own.

Have I, then, unconsciously insulted the south? If I have done so, I shall never cease to regret it or to offer amends; but I have, to the contrary, many such words as these from the Hon. H. A. Gudger, of North Carolina, a famous lawyer, a former supreme court justice and a prominent and intellectual southerner: "I have read 'The Mark of the Beast' and have enjoyed it very much; I see nothing in it that would be objectionable to southern people."

Is the situation that my novel centers about "incredible?" I should, indeed, be sorry if it were, and if it were I should promptly and contritely apologize; but I have, to the contrary, many such words as these that I now quote. They were written by a citizen of Mississippi, a state the inhabitants of which should know, if anybody does, the negro problem. They are those, in fact, of another famous lawyer and prominent and intellectual southerner—of the Hon. E. F. Noel, himself a former governor of Mississippi:

"I have found the work exceedingly interesting and read it with much pleasure. It is a presentation of the old-time southern life. . . . The lynching feature is strong and real. . . . Instances of that kind are not infrequent. . . . The feelings and opinions entertained by Witherspoon are certainly fine and worthy of the highest consideration. It is a true view—a view which should prevail."

I do not quarrel with Governor Stuart's expression of his opinion, nor with the numerous expressions about my book of those persons that have recently appeared to be in agreement with him. But I disclaim any intention to insult the south or create a false situation, and against the insinuation that I have done so I appeal to the decisions of such men as Justice Gudger and ex-Governor Noel.

REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN.
Columbia, Pa., November 17, 1916.

History of the Negro Race in America.,- Williams, George W.

Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion.,-Williams, George W.

History of the Black Phalanx.,- Wilson, J. T.

An Historical Research Respecting the Opinions of the Founders of the Ne-

public on Negroes as Slaves, as citizens, as Soldiers.,-Linsmore, George

Military Morale of Nations and Races.,-Charles Young, (Major U. S. Army)

A tribute for the Negro Soldier, Bruce, John E.

TRIBUTE PAID TO NEGRO THINKER

Dallas Express
Griggs Has Founded New

School of Philosophy.

3-10-17

HE IS RANKED WITH PLATO

Work of Able Scholar Is Lauded by
White Woman Leader of His City,
Memphis, Tenn. — Following His
Teachings Will Help to Elevate His
Race.

By D. WELLINGTON BERRY.

Memphis, Tenn.—One of the most striking and far-reaching tributes ever paid to a member of the Negro race forth by Sutton E. Griggs is held up by a distinguished and cultured member of the white race was rendered recently in the course of a public address in this city by Mrs. Isaac Reese, noted civic worker, a member of the city board of education and president of the Nineteenth Century club, one of the strongest and most influential organizations of white women in the United States.

In the course of her address Mrs. Reese spoke in part as follows:

"The Negro race has no ground for discouragement in view of the fact that within a short period of fifty years it has produced Booker T. Washington, Paul Laurence Dunbar and one of your fellow citizens, Sutton E. Griggs. I have not had the pleasure of meeting Sutton E. Griggs, but I have read a recent book written by him. It is a most valuable book.

"The author has spun out a new philosophy for the betterment of his race which has the opportunity of ren-

dering a greater service to his people than did the philosophy of Plato to the Greeks. Plato produced a philosophy with the hope of lifting a dying race. Sutton E. Griggs has produced a philosophy which, if followed, will inspire and elevate a beginning race—a rising race—the Negro race. The book should be in every home of the race, and its teachings should be followed in full to the letter."

When it is borne in mind that Plato was taught by Socrates and was the teacher of Aristotle, the three forming the trinity of the greatest philosophers that the human race has produced, the stupendous nature of the tribute, placing the work of Sutton E. Griggs upon a higher plane of importance than that of Plato, is at once apparent.

Another striking feature of the tribute is that Mrs. Reese classifies the philosophy as being new. Literary critics have heretofore pronounced the writings of all philosophers since the days of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle as only an enlargement of the work as something new, which would give to him the title of founder of a new system of philosophy. The estimate placed upon the work of Sutton E. Griggs by Mrs. Reese is in keeping with that of the celebrated civic worker of Chicago, Mrs. Matthews, who is of the opinion that the book will mark a new epoch in the world's thinking.

The friends of Sutton E. Griggs throughout the country who have had full knowledge of his great zeal, single-minded devotion and painful sacrifices in the cause of his people rejoice to know that there is an awakening as to the true value of his services to the cause of humanity.

The book referred to in such a complimentary manner is "Life's Demands: According to Law."



DR. SUTTON E. GRIGGS.
BISHOP CARTER'S BOOK.

Western
The latest creation in book making in our church is: "Morning Meditations" and other selections, from the trenchant pen of Bishop R. A. Carter, A. M., D. D., of Atlanta, Ga., and the progressive Bishop of the Sixth district. The contents of this book fills a long desired need and want. It is a book of 201 pages, and contains all of the Morning Meditation lectures of the learned episcopate as well as brilliant lodge sermons, fraternal addresses, commencement speeches, baccalaureate

sermons, etc. "The Price of a Drink," says one is worth the price of the book. In the judgement of the editor with due respect to all the authors of our church, that this is the crowning work so far. The Sixth district alone will buy a thousand, not because it is Bishop Carter's book, and he is our Bishop, but for what the book contains and the benefit one will get out of it. It sells for the small sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents and can be secured by sending a postal money order, chashier's cheque or Express money order to Bishop R. A. Carter, 398 Auburn avenue, Atlanta Ga., or Hopkins' Publishing House Atlanta, Ga.

LOCAL NEGRO MINISTER

WRITES BOOK OF CONGO

LOUISVILLE

AUGUST 23.
The remarkable story of the founding of our Southern Presbyterian Mission on the Congo in Africa is told in a thrilling manner by Rev. William H. Sheppard, D. D., F. R., G. S., who is now pastor of the Hancock Street Presbyterian Church (colored) in Louisville. Dr. Sheppard was the first American negro to penetrate the wilds of the unevangelized portion of the Congo where our mission is now established. He is one of the few American men who hold fellowships in the Royal Geographical Society of London, conferred upon him because of his remarkable work in exploration and in Christian missions in the Congo. Dr. Sheppard has stood before kings, both white kings and black kings, and he has always represented the Southern Presbyterian Church, as Dr. S. H. Chester in his admirable introduction to the book says in a manner worthy of the great church that he represents.

Dr. Sheppard went to Africa as the companion and helper of Rev. Samuel N. Lapsley, our first missionary martyr in the Congo. The tragic story of Mr. Lapsley's loving service and his early death always thrills an American audience when it is told. Dr. Sheppard in a remarkable way always keeps Mr. Lapsley to the front and himself in the background. His modesty, humility and lack of self-assertion is one of the beautiful traits of Dr. Sheppard's character.

Dr. Chester calls attention to the fact that in many of the critical situations that arose during the work of Mr. Lapsley and Dr. Sheppard, it was the ready mother wit of the author of this little book that extricated them from dangerous and difficult situations.

The frontispiece of the new book is a likeness of the Rev. Samuel N. Lapsley. The book also contains likenesses of Dr. Sheppard and his excellent wife and his father and mother, together with an outline map of Africa. Other illustrations add value to the book.

Dr. Sheppard has given to the church a book that should be read by every member in it. Those who have heard the story from Dr. Sheppard's own lips will want

read it in this permanent form. No student of modern travel and missionary labor more thrilling and inspiring than this. No doubt the book will be used by Missions Study Classes during the coming winter. It is published by the Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond, Virginia.
THE BLACK MANTLE. By Fulton Colville. A novel in which the race question supplies the motif. "They that are interested in the race problems," says *The Pittsburg Dispatch*, "will find in these pages a great deal of information that is not to be found elsewhere. They will also find a love story in which sexual differences are keenly analyzed." \$1.50 net; by mail, \$1.60.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER SEPTEMBER 10, 1917 COLORED DISCIPLES CLOSE CONVENTION

After an excellent sermon at 3 p. m. Sunday by W. W. Cordell of Cincinnati, O., followed with communion, the national convention of the Disciples of the Church of Christ closed last night with an impressive service. Following a sermon on "Power of the Gospel," by T. R. Everett of Louisville, Ky., the delegates had a parting word. The expressions were full of pathos and gratitude. After this the president announced an outline for the assembly next year which meets here. From two to four weeks will be consumed at Greenwood Park. There will be a chautauqua. The program committee is now at work and is looking forward to and planning a great gathering. This year the president, Elder Preston Taylor, paid all expenses of the delegation with the assistance of his church and friends of education and christianity. After a resolution of thanks and appreciation of the hospitality shown by the christians and citizens of Nashville, the convention closed with the song, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and a benediction by the speaker of the evening. Thus ended a great convention of the colored disciples of the Church of Christ, who came from the North, South, East and West. During the convention many timely, inspiring speeches were made and discussed, touching upon the uplift of humanity and the extension of the Kingdom of Christ.

Bibliography - 1917

The Negro & Race Science
Scientific Monthly July, 1917

CATALOGS AND LISTS

39

Library of Congress

NEGRO QUESTION. Select list of references on the negro question; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin, Chief Bibliographer. 2d issue. 1906.

61 p. 25 1/2 cm.

Paper, roc 6-350

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Aug. 28

1917

Author

Lanier A. W.

Title

Indian Slavery

Colonial Times

Columbian University

Accession No.

Vol.

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Education in the
British South African
Colonies

Ann. Report of U. S. Comm.
of Ed. 1902 Vol. I 465

The Real American
Folk Song
Musical Courier
& Songwriter
lengthy excerpts
from given in
Crisis August
1917 pp 178-9

Rockefeller Foundation

Votes \$30,000 to Lincoln

Pittsburgh Pa.
(Special to the American)
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa., Apr.
In order to aid in broadening the
scope of its work, the Rockefeller
Foundation has voted \$30,000 to Lin-
coln University. This has come as a
response to Lincoln's attempt to in-
crease the number of her professors
and to erect, among others, a Science
Hall.

The Am. Com. Dec. in
R. States 1780-1840
U. S. Com. Ed. Rept.
Vol. I, 1895-96

pp. 267 ff

Heredity of Skin Color
in Negro - White Crosses

C. B. Davenport

Washington, 1913

Place under Section on
Mind of the Negro

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. List of discussions of the
fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, with special
reference to negro suffrage; comp. under the direction
of A. P. C. Griffin, Chief Bibliographer. 1906.

18 p. 25 1/2 cm.

Paper, roc 6-35012

V. C. TELEGRAM

SEPTEMBER 17 1917
For a New Negro Theatre.

The Macmillans have brought out a
book of negro plays by Ridgely Torrance,
a young American writer, which prom-
ises to stimulate the effort to establish
in New York a representative negro
theatre. "Granny Maumee," a tense
drama of negro life, was acted for the
Stage Society several years ago, and
last year formed one of a trio of
plays by this same author acted by an
exclusively negro company at the Gar-
den Theatre. In book form the inter-
est in the play is heightened, because
New York playgoers were not entirely
familiar with the negro idioms used in
the play, and these became clearer in
reading the book, which contains, be-
sides this little classic, two other plays
destined for the negro theatre, and
which were acted in New York last
year.

Granny Maumee
The Rider of Dreams
Simon the Cyrenian
Ridgely Torrance
The Macmillan
Co. 1917 \$1.50

Merrill, F. A. Torrance
in The South. Actors
in: The South. Actors
School 1917 pp. 11

The Colored Girl Beautiful

Isa Rice Student 3-1-17
Mrs. E. Azalia Hackley, the well known singer, has recently put into book form those interesting talks which she has given to young colored women of this country on many occasions. Under the title of "The Colored Girl Beautiful" she has embodied those principles and suggestions for correct living which in her opinion will inevitably produce in any girl that unobtrusive, yet always noticeable refinement of manner which is the only enduring "beauty," and which, for want of better term, we call "charm."

Mrs. Hackley's main argument is that one's thought life determines not only one's character, but even the very curl of one's nostril and the curve of one's spine. Hers is the feminine interpretation of the saying, "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

The book contains a wealth of homely, motherly advice from the way in which a girl

YEAR BOOK

This office is favored with a copy of The Year Book by Revs. E. Bresl Ando and Isaac Sackey, Secretaries of the African Conference. The splendid pamphlet gives in minute detail an account of the church operations general and local, Cape Coast, Gold Coast and West Gold Coast in Africa. It is put up in fine shape, carefully codified and well printed. It would be well for our able and efficient Secretaries "over seas" to supply our Publication House with a shipment of their books to be placed on sale. They give an

gives notes

Treats Negro Question

ST. LOUIS MO REPUBLIC

AUGUST 18, 1917

Paul Kester, in "His Own Country," Reviews Race Problem, but Leaves It as Ever a Hopeless Deadlock—Other Books Reviewed.

With the race riots in East St. Louis and the antinegro outbreaks in Pennsylvania fresh in the public memory and every train from the South bringing negroes to northern industrial centers, Paul Kester's novel, "His Own Country," comes at an opportune time. It is a tale of tidewater Virginia and of the race problem in this stronghold of old Americanism. It is written without prejudice, without apparent sensationalism, strangely enough, almost without passion. It comes as nearly being a dispassionate study of the actions and reactions of the negro question on the minds and feelings of both races as ever has been achieved. "His Own Country" does not pretend to offer a solution. It leaves the whole problem where it has always been; at a hopeless deadlock.

To Northmoreland County, dazed from the shock of the Civil War of a generation before, comes a mulatto doctor, a one-time slave on a neighborhood plantation. Educated in Canada, he has married a white woman, succeeded in his profession and through an agent gets possession of the old manor where he had been born as a slave. The shocked community naturally refuses to have anything to do with him. Resentful, he devotes himself to his race, becomes a lecturer, is received and dined at the White House, organizes "The Black Crusaders," a negro radical society, becomes involved in a get-rich-quick scheme, permits his son to all but marry into a white family of the old aristocracy and moves swiftly toward his inevitable end.

His daughter is betrayed by the son of a "carpetbagger"; his white wife is forced to desert him; his plantation is taken from him; he is repudiated by the "Black Crusaders" and he and his son die at the hands of a mob. This Dr. Brent is made to typify much of the best and much of the worst of the negro. Old Hetty, his black mother, crouching by his side when the mulatto doctor is facing the end, sums it all up: "Julius, you was mos' a king and yet they'll hang your boy and you can't stop 'em. Oh honey, we's jus' niggers, jus' niggers, that's all we is. You's jus' my little yello' boy Julius. Great God Almighty why did them meddlin' Yankees ever come a-blunderin' down this way to set us niggers free?"

Faithful blacks, freedom-crazed blacks, "po' white trash," decaying aristocracy, carpetbaggers, the men and women of the New South, all the life of the Reconstruction days and the years that come afterward are pictured by the crowding characters in "His Own Country." John Brent, one of the book's heroes, under a cloud because of a suspected taint in his birth, is made to typify the sons of the New South. It is a part of the mulatto doctor's strength

that he clears away this cloud as the white man defends the black man's son in the courts. There is tragedy all through the tale, the tragedy of the dying of an aristocracy, of the poor white, of a broken country, but the greatest tragedy is that of the high-spirited, educated mulatto boys and girls facing a racial resentment that hardly can be fathomed.

"His Own Country" just misses being a really great novel. The material is there, there is drama in it but there is a sense of helplessness about it that stops it short of the heights. Published by The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

EVILS OF RACE TRACK PICTURED BY A. S. ROCHE.

To those who still wonder why there is virtually little horse racing in this country at present, Arthur Somers Roche has supplied the answer in his new book, "The Sport of Kings" (The Bobbs-Merrill Company).

No more graphic picture of the betting evil and the crimes that followed when it gained the ascendancy in the racing game, ever has been drawn. Most red-blooded people like a horse race, and everyone who has witnessed a close finish thrills to a well-written description of one. Roche's book describes three such finishes, but they are the climaxes of a gripping story of love, in which a trainer and the arch plotter of the betting ring figure as rivals for the affections of a girl who is the owner of a racing stable.

Above the lifelike pictures of the race track and the love and mystery element is the dark shadow of greed, the love of money which killed a great sport, allowing the ownership of tracks, horses and books to be lodged in the same evil hands, and coupling the race-track betting with poolrooms. With so much money involved on a single race, it was a short step to so arrange that the public could be systematically robbed of its money by "fixed" races, "doped" horses and the other sure-thing methods, until finally the scandal became so great that public demand forced the closing of the tracks by legislative enactment against betting. Thus died the "sport of kings" in the United States.

"THE TRELOARS" IS STORY SPICED WITH PHILOSOPHY.

"The Treloars" (Thomas Y. Crowell Company), by the much-praised author of "The Journal of a Recluse," who now is revealed as Mary Fisher, is a book for people who take their fiction seriously. Not that there is no story, no thrill, no heart interest and no happy ending, for these all are there, but predominantly the book is thoughtful. The narrative goes in short chapters, while the philosophy sometimes draws out to considerable lengths, but it has its place in the book and gives the reader a

comfortable feeling that he is not wasting time, as many readers certainly are when the empty trash that passes as literature consumes their time.

The Treloars are an interesting California family, which is headed by an idealist, who had been a clergyman. He fancies he manages the affairs of the family, but it is his daughter, Margaret, a practical, but spiritual, woman, who really is both heart and head for all of them. The son, impulsive, ardent and lovable, does the things that make the story move. His activities are seconded by a not too wicked adventuress and an admirable young man of the world. Of course, the war gets into the story and the author has seen fit to use clairvoyance in working out the plot.

HAPPINESS OF WEDDED LIFE SEEN IN "TWENTY-FIVE."

"Twenty-five" is the unpoetic name of an attractive volume of verses by E. A. and E. C. Bess, published by Revell. Mechanically it is handsomely contrived and would serve well as a wedding anniversary souvenir.

The verses pertain to the married life of the co-authors, which reached the silver anniversary stage. Some of the lines have almost a Browning quality, doubtless because they relate to the same fine and lofty experiences as had the immortal English couple.

Several bits of verse happily break into the long run of poetry, but contain the same wise philosophy of wedded life.

DR. R. L. ALSAKER HAS NEW BOOK ON EATING.

Dr. R. L. Alsaker's books upon eating follow each other with considerable rapidity. It is only a few weeks ago that his "Eating for Health and Efficiency" was reviewed, and now we have "How to Live on Three Meals a Day." (Frank E. Morrison.) The book is intended to meet a demand created by the same conditions which have taught us to say "war bread." It discusses food economy, balanced rations and the like and gives numerous menus which may help the housewife weary of planning meals. The author has some deep convictions about what should be eaten and how food should be cooked, which, if applied rigorously, would be likely to cause more or less grumbling in an ordinary household.

"AUCTION BRIDGE CRIMES" TREATS GAME'S BLUNDERS.

"Auction Bridge Crimes," a neat little book by a former St. Louis newspaper man, Jay A. Gove, has as a basis articles written by the author for the Newark (N. J.) Evening News. It treats in a practical way the blunders most frequently encountered in the fascinating game of bridge, and gives much useful information. It is published by R. F. Fenné & Co., New York.

BOOK COLLECTORS' EXCHANGE ORGANIZED AT WASHINGTON

The Journal & Guide
Movement Started to Centralize All
Literature Written by Colored People.

1-26-17

So widespread is the interest in Negro books written by members of the Negro race that many persons all over the country are now emulating the example set them by other collectors of rare books and pamphlets. They are

adding to their collections whenever possible any books or pamphlets by Negro authors, of which there is no inconsiderable number prior to and after the war of rebellion. Many of these books have considerable historical and literary value and are well written productions, dealing with the various phases of the race problem as it was when their authors wrote about or against it.

During the sessions of the American Negro academy at Washington recently a number of gentlemen met at dinner at the residence of Professor J. W. Cromwell, 1439 Swan street, and organized the American Negro Book Collectors' Exchange, one of the objects of which is to get in touch with Negro book collectors throughout this country, Africa, the West Indies, South America and Europe for the exchange of duplicate copies of any rare book or pamphlet by a Negro author and to compile as complete a list of titles and authors as possible.

After considerable discussion of the matter John E. Bruce of New York moved to proceed with organizing the Negro Book Collectors' Exchange. The motion was duly seconded, with the result that Henry P. Slaughter of Washington, who owns one of the largest and finest collections of rare books by and about the Negro race in the District of Columbia, was unanimously elected president; Professor John W. Cromwell, District of Columbia, vice president; A. A. Schomburg of Brooklyn secretary-treasurer. Rev. Charles Douglass Martin of New York city, who has about 2,000 volumes, was elected librarian. Daniel Murray, Esq., assistant librarian of congress, was elected registrar, and John E. Bruce of New York city publicity agent.

Book collectors among the white people all over the country are buying these old books written by Negro authors, no matter how insignificant they are in size and matter. Some day they will be valuable helps in the writing of the history of the Negro in America. Individual citizens having old books and pamphlets by race authors will perform a patriotic duty by sending the names of the authors, titles of their works, year of publication and names of publishers to the secretary of the exchange, 364 Van Buren street Brooklyn, N. Y.

Daniel Murray of the Library of Congress is now classifying and rebinding all books now in his section of the library which have been written by Negroes, as well as all pamphlets or any subjects. No better disposition of these old books stored in closets and garrets when not on the library shelves of colored citizens could be made than by sending them either to the exchange or to the Library of Congress, where

they will be preserved for all time. It will be an interesting sight to see the private collections of our Negro book collectors at the next great exposition held in this country. It would be a revelation to friends and enemies alike. The Schomburg collection in Brooklyn for the Negro Society For Historical Research is one of the most valuable in this country.

REV. J. J. TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.

Biblical Facts and Figures is the name of a new pamphlet recently prepared and placed upon the market by Rev. J. J. Taylor, formerly of Toccoa, Ga., but now of this city.

Having spent many years laboring in our Sunday schools where he has closely watched their material progress and observed their needs, he seems to have prepared a book that meets a long felt want.

Unlike most books, a reader does not have to read page after page and one sentence after another, to get an idea. One has only to glance over the pages to discover that he has a great part of the Bible condensely arranged. *Atlanta Independent*
The Independent does not make a practice of endorsing and recommending every so-called good book that it placed before the public, but from our own knowledge, and from the many favorable comments of different Bible students, Rev. Taylor's book possesses unusual merit and meets a great demand.

The Independent, therefore, takes great pleasure in presenting this little book, which in our judgment, is a useful companion of the student's Bible, and which will materially aid readers in storing away, as the author put it, "figures, rather than fiction."

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A compendium of social, professional, religious, educational and industrial interest of Houston's colored population. Price, \$3.50; our price, \$1.50, for cloth binding and 75 cents for paper cover. 192 pages of excellent historical facts and statistics of the Negroes of Houston together with excellent half tone cuts of beautiful homes and buildings.

The Observer Publishing Co. has secured the entire output of the Sotex Pub. Co. first edition and will be pleased to furnish copies to all race loving people. Order today, while they last. Phone Preston 5493 or call 419½ Milam and secure a copy. Houston Observer Pub. Co.

AT THE NATION'S METROPOLIS

Rogers 12/17

The Negro Defended in "From Superman to Man"—Interesting Book by J. A. Rogers is Gripping and Thrilling Defense of the Negro's Place—Mrs. Leila Walters, wife of late Bishop Honored—The Associated Colored Employees Meeting Migration Movement—Mrs. Charles H. Anderson has returned to The Stage.

Allen's National News Bureau,
2 West 131 St, New York,
November 19, 1917.

I have just read "From Superman to Man," by J. A. Rogers, and a more thrilling and gripping story has never been written on the Negro question nor has the Negro been more nobly defended. The book is doubtless one of the most valuable contributions on the Negro problem and should be widely read by those who are interested in this vital question, and to know the truth, as it underlies the whole fabric of human life. The book sticks as its title, and shows how after all the same problems, affecting the social, moral, spiritual and intellectual life of the Negro are but the common problems of all mankind, and not of a race specie. The book is written in an entertaining and earnest and forceful manner, and does not seek to exaggerate. The plot of the story is laid on a pullman train and narrates incidents that are common to the traveling public. The passenger is a Southern senator, who has long held that the Negro was inferior, that he was not entitled to the rights of the white man and would never be allowed to share in the equal rights and privileges of the other races. He engages in conversation with the pullman porter, whom he mistakes for the ordinary run of Negro porters, and it is his aim, to have some fun at the expense of the porter. It was the book that the porter was reading Finot on "Race Prejudice" that aroused the Southern passenger's curiosity and led to the opening of the conversation on the Negro question. The Southern passenger who by the way, was a Senator, began in his brusque manner to tell of the Negro's inferiority, and how he was not the equal of the white man in many degrees. He found out however, that in the pullman porter, he was dealing with a young man who soon gave evidence of holding his own. He was a former Yale student, had traveled extensively,

and was a close student of sociology as it affected all groups. The conversation of the two ran all the way from intellectual inferiority to that of social equality. The Southern brought up the question of the Negro's moral especially, the Negro woman and cited incidents where black women were fond of the society of white men. He spoke of the Negro shiftlessness and etc. The porter told how the question of miscegenation was not confined to the Negro women, but that the same weakness may be said of the white women who seek the society of Negro men. He told of incidents surrounding city life where clubs were maintained for this purpose. He called attention to the shiftlessness of the white man in many cases, and thus unfolded a revelation that opened the eyes of this Southerner who is typical of the many cases that live in the North and South. The porter met every argument that was advanced by the passenger and scored one for the race. The story ends with the Southern passenger changed on the Negro situation, that after all he could have been mistaken relative to his views of the Negro and knowing of others who are ignorant to the same degree he offers to do something that will present the Negro in a better light to the American people and educate others on the progress and achievements of the Negro. The story is true to life and points out in a vivid manner the part that the pullman car men can play in the solution of this vexed and misunderstood problem. Mr. Rogers has given to America a fine production that cannot but help play its part towards the adjustment of the Negro question and the book should be widely read by both races, who are concerned in this burning issue. The book is on sale at The Young's Book Exchange, at 135 West 135 St., this city, and orders should be sent for it at once. This exchange is making a specialty of books on the Negro question written by Negro authors, and has a fine collection of works on this question. George Young the proprietor of the book emporium told the writer last week that he is anxious to circulate this new book as widely as possible.

"THE COLORED GIRL BEAUTIFUL,"

The Freeman 11/17
"The Colored Girl Beautiful" is certainly a very appealing title for a book written in the interest of Colored girls. E. Azalia Hackley, who is one of the most useful women that the race has produced, has written a book which she has given that happy name. We speak advisedly when we say that Mrs. Hackley is one of the most useful women that the race has produced, and we also speak reservedly. Of course she has not been wholly philanthropical, and but a very few persons are or have been so. They cannot give their time and efforts without compensation. This is particularly true of the members of the Negro race, who are neither heirs to, or endowed with wealth. Mrs. Hackley, we dare say, has given as much service gratis as any other Colored woman in the country. In the first place she is a musician, a vocation which does not permit the rapid accumulation of wealth. Very much was expected in former years of that class among our people, and by some sort of reasoning the musician seemed to have held that it were pay sufficient to glory in the fact of the ability to render service. In this way Mrs. Hackley, as others, did very much for the race. She was very conspicuous in this respect, establishing scholarships, training great choruses, teaching and managing budding artists, lecturing and demonstrating—much of this had to be free of charge. The country over felt her touch. A bit of the biography of an author must be known before he is given much consideration. We have spoken briefly of Mrs. Hackley in order to show who she is. We might add that she is of good education, formally a school teacher, and the most distinguished singer the race has produced. She is a graduate vocalist; she studied in Europe. Mrs. Hackley always gave evidences of high intellectual ability, something not always expected of singers. Her letters of observation when abroad have not been surpassed by any writers of our race. In fact, they measure up with the good literature of the kind of this age. Her lectures were further indication of her fine endowment. So one, knowing her as she is, can confidently look forward to something worthy of reading when turning to her pages. "The Colored Girl Beautiful" is a series of well written talks of how Colored girls may find contentment although Colored, if one may thus put it. It is novel and quite ideal; nothing is unsaid that would tend to bring about the end of the writer. It may well be considered grand—a most beautiful contribution to the spiritual support of our girls. It will cheer them, opening their eyes to the facts of opportunities that are right at their feet. The only criticism that should be offered is that the publication is in good language, perhaps, too strong for the girls that ought to read the book—those in the formation period, when they are looking forward to the larger life—love, marriage and family. All of those phases are dealt with and in a most attractive style. In making the one criticism we had in mind the great mass of girls and not merely the academic, and who, of course, would be charmed by Mrs. Hackley's interesting style of word painting. The book is of value; it will make such an impression on those who read it.

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Andrew Johnson: Military Governor of Tennessee

By CLIFTON R. HALL, Assistant Professor of History and Politics in Princeton University \$1.50 net; by mail, \$1.58

This book is an attempt to trace the personality of Andrew Johnson through the years 1862-65, when the burden of military government and reconstruction in Tennessee rested principally upon his shoulders. The author has attempted to show how the lessons learned by Johnson in reconstructing his own State constituted a training for the work to which he was so suddenly and unexpectedly called in a national capacity, as his attitude as President toward the principles of reconstruction was, in most respects, a natural consequence of his experience as Military Governor of Tennessee.

"It is more than a contribution to the biography of Johnson; it is also a study of war politics in middle and eastern Tennessee. Dr. Hall's evidence is well marshalled, his interpretations show judgment and discrimination, and his style is attractive."—*South Atlantic Quarterly*.

"A solid and welcome contribution to the list of special studies of the period. . . . The tangled course of events, in a period which exhibited throughout only storm and stress, is traced with a steady hand, and with both interpretative and literary skill. . . . The personal traits of Johnson, and the workings of his extraordinary mind in regard to slavery and secession, are admirably summarized."—*The Nation*.

A volume entitled, "A Little Treatise on Southern Civilization," has been published by Miss Helen Gray. Miss Gray is interested in the founding of Southern Economic and Political Science Associations, patterned after the London School of Economics and Political Science. The book takes a very pessimistic view of the condition of the people of the southern states, asserting that probably no large body of people ever before lived under laws so antagonistic to their welfare. To overcome the obstacles that are retarding Southern civilization, this work advocates the study of Southern history from an economic and political viewpoint. There are many excellent suggestions of topics for investigation and discussion. Price 75 cents. Miss Helen Gray, "Gray Lodge," Claiborne, La., Covington P. O.

Fleming, Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama. Sequana Promerks, Solomon T. Blaatsje